IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 05-cv-329-GKF(PJC)
)	
TYSON FOODS, INC., et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

STATE OF OKLAHOMA'S REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE ARGUMENT, QUESTIONING OR EVIDENCE THAT ENTRY OF THE REQUESTED INJUNCTION UNDER RCRA WOULD INTERFERE OR CONFLICT WITH ONE OR MORE STATE REGULATORY PROGRAMS [DKT #2416]

COMES NOW Plaintiff, the State of Oklahoma ("the State"), and respectfully submits this reply in further support of its Motion *in Limine* to Preclude Argument, Questioning or Evidence that Entry of the Requested Injunction Under RCRA Would Interfere or Conflict with One or More State Regulatory Programs." DKT #2416.

The State has requested an order precluding Defendants from asserting that an injunction, issued pursuant to this Court's authority under 42 U.S.C. § 6972, that restricts the use of poultry waste in the IRW would interfere or conflict with any state regulatory program. Rather than attempting to deal with the merits of the State's request, Defendants spend 5½ pages of their 7-page Response addressing matters that are not the subject of the State's Motion.

Significantly, when they do finally address the subject of the State's Motion, Defendants implicitly concede the correctness of the State's position, as <u>nowhere</u> in their response do Defendants either address any of the long line of controlling authority holding that an imminent and substantial endangerment claim under 42 U.S.C. § 6972(a)(1)(B) is not superseded by a state

program¹ or cite to any contrary authority. Instead, Defendants argue that in framing an injunction under 42 U.S.C. § 6972, the Court should take into account existing poultry litter regulations and the impact the injunction would have on existing state programs. However, Defendants do not cite a single RCRA case in support of this novel proposition. In fact, Defendants' position runs directly contrary to the principle that conflicting or more permissive state regulatory programs yield to RCRA endangerment claims. *See* footnote 1.

Just as importantly, Defendants' position runs contrary to the teaching of the Tenth Circuit. In *Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Co. v. Grant*, 505 F.3d 1013, 1020 (10th Cir. 2007), the Tenth Circuit explained that 42 U.S.C. § 6972(a)(1)(B) "is intended to confer upon the courts the authority to grant affirmative equitable relief to the extent necessary to eliminate any risk posed by toxic wastes." (Citations and quotations omitted) (emphasis retained). That is to say, conflicting or more permissive state regulatory programs pertaining to poultry waste are of no relevance when it comes time for this Court to design an injunction to eliminate "any risk" from land-applied poultry waste. *See id.* at 1021 ("[G]iven RCRA's language and purpose, if an error is to be made in applying the endangerment standard, the error must be made in favor of protecting public health, welfare and the environment") (citations and quotations omitted).

Defendants' reliance on *Armstrong v. Davis*, 275 F.3d 849 (9th Cir. 2001), for the proposition that any injunction must be designed so as not to conflict with state regulation is unavailing. First, *Armstrong* is not a RCRA case; it is an ADA case. Second, *Armstrong*

¹ See, e.g., Eckardt v. Gold Cross Servs., Inc., 2006 WL 2545918, at *2 (D. Utah Aug. 31, 2006); see also Drague v. City of Burlington, 935 F.2d 1343 (2d Cir. 1991), rev'd on other grounds, 505 U.S. 557 (1992); T&B Limited, Inc. v. City of Chicago, 369 F. Supp. 2d 989, 993 (N.D. Ill. 2005); Clorox v. Chromium Corp., 158 F.R.D. 120, 124 (N.D. Ill. 1994); Stewart-Sterling One, LLC v. Tricon Global Restaurants, Inc., 2002 WL 1837844, at *2 (E.D. La. Aug. 9, 2002).

involved an application of a provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a), mandating that prospective injunctive relief against a state prison system be "narrowly drawn, extend[ing] no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right, and [be] the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right." See Armstrong, 275 F.3d at 872. Unlike the Prison Litigation Reform Act, RCRA contains no such limiting language, and in fact mandates that any injunction be broadly drawn to eliminate any risks. See Burlington Northern, 505 F.3d at 1020 (language of 42 U.S.C. § 6972(a)(1)(B) "is intended to confer upon the courts the authority to grant affirmative equitable relief to the extent necessary to eliminate any risk posed by toxic wastes") (emphasis retained).

In sum, the authority is clear: argument, questioning or evidence that an injunction issued under RCRA would interfere or conflict with one or more state regulatory programs is irrelevant and should be excluded.

In the balance of their Response, Defendants raise two other issues, which, while not relevant to resolution of the State's Motion, nevertheless warrant a brief response. First, Defendants assert that the manner in which Oklahoma and Arkansas have regulated poultry waste is relevant to determining whether poultry waste is a solid waste within the meaning of RCRA. And second, Defendants assert that the manner in which Oklahoma has regulated poultry waste is relevant to the State's motivations for bringing this lawsuit.

Defendants' first assertion is flawed on at least two levels. Not only does it, as demonstrated above, flatly ignore that an endangerment claim stands separate from the manner in which a state regulates solid waste, but also it attempts to suggest that individual intent is a relevant consideration in determining whether a material is a solid waste. Whether a material is a solid waste is not a subjective determination, but rather an objective one. Poultry waste is a

discarded material.² It has been overapplied in the IRW. *See, e.g.*, DKT #2081-7 (Ryan P.I. Opening., p. 46) ("And I don't think there's any question but that there has been an overapplication of litter on some or many farms. That's not an issue in our book."); *see also* DKT #2062 (Facts, ¶¶ 37, 38, 39 & 41). And it is running off and leaching into the water. *See, e.g.*, DKT #2081-5 (12/5/04 advertisement by several Defendants stating: "Lately, a good deal of concern has been raised about the effect of excess nutrients on the land and waters of Eastern Oklahoma. So where do these nutrients come from? Nutrients can come from many sources, one of which is the use of poultry litter as an organic fertilizer. . . . "); *see also* DKT #2062 (Facts, ¶¶ 47, 48 & 50).

As to the second of Defendants' assertions, Oklahoma law and regulation in no way undercut the State's motivations in bringing this lawsuit. The fact of the matter is that Oklahoma statutory (and common law's treatment) of poultry waste is entirely consistent with the State's theory of RCRA liability. *See, e.g.*, 27A Okla. Stat. § 10-9.7(B)(4)(a) & (b) ("Poultry waste handling, treatment, management and removal shall . . . not create an environmental or a public health hazard, [or] not result in the contamination of waters of the state . . ."); 27A Okla. Stat. § 10-9.7(C)(6)(c) ("Discharge or runoff of waste from the application site is prohibited"); 27A

At a soil test phosphorus level of 65 lbs. / acre or higher, there is virtually no agronomic benefit gained from applying additional phosphorus. *See*, *e.g.*, DKT #2088-7 (Zhang 1/16/08 Depo., p. 189); DKT #2088-8 (Mullikin 7/18/02 Depo., pp. 119-20) (testifying that STPs between 50 and 70 are sufficient for crops being grown in northwest Oklahoma and northeast Oklahoma); DKT #2088-9 (Johnson Rpt., ¶ 5). Land application of poultry waste on fields testing above 120 lbs. / acre constitutes disposal of poultry waste without benefit to crop production and with an increased risk to water quality by runoff and erosion. *See*, *e.g.*, DKT #2088-10 (OSU Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, *Science-Based Animal Waste Phosphorus Management for Oklahoma*, PT 98-1, p. 5); DKT #2088-11 (Chaubey 3/2/09 Depo., pp. 231-35) (testifying that application of poultry waste above agronomic rate for phosphorus is disposal, even if there is an agronomic need for other nutrients); DKT #2088-8 (Mullikin 7/18/02 Depo., pp. 49-50) (testifying that from an agronomic and environmental standpoint, there is no reason to apply more phosphorus on a field than the plants can uptake).

Conclusion

and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses . . .").

The State's Motion *in Limine* to Preclude Argument, Questioning or Evidence that Entry of the Requested Injunction under RCRA Would Interfere or Conflict with One or More State Regulatory Programs, DKT #2416, should be granted.

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